

100

NOTES

MAGBACE

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1918.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

But for the fact that the mighty struggle in Europe is the absorbing top of the hour, the fact that Tuan Chih-jai has been reappointed Premier of China would doubtless have received more notice than it has done. That step marks a further determination on the part of the Northerners to continue their efforts against the Southern revolution, which has since been evidenced by military action involving no inconsiderable set-back to the Southern armies. The latest success of the Northerners is the capture of Changsha, which the Southern troops have been compelled to evacuate, and this is a stroke of no inconsiderable importance at the moment. What it will lead to, it is impossible at the moment to say, for, on the one hand, it may merely serve to stiffen the backs of the Canton extremists, or, on the other, it may bring about a disposition on the part of both parties to seek an adjustment of their differences. That latter contingency, however, would appear a trifle remote, seeing that the Southern leaders have all through the dispute taken up an attitude of unbending stubbornness and are therefore unlikely to sit down quietly under this latest reverse.

It has been a favourite trick of the Canton upstarts to dub the Northerners as the opponents of representative government and to pose themselves as the only real constitutionalists. The fact, however, should not be lost sight of that less than a fortnight ago a conference of representatives of the Northern Generals at Tientsin decided on recapturing Changsha before again initiating peace negotiations and at the same time demanded the enforcement of the system of a responsible Cabinet, pending the creation of which and the convocation of a new Parliament the National Council should be given full powers. What the Northerners are likely to say to this we do not know, for they pin their faith in the re-convening of the old National Assembly, which they regard as the real representative body of the country. "The South-Western Constitutionalists" say they do not recognise the Peking Government since the dissolution of the National Assembly. It never seems to have occurred to them, however, that nobody recognises them, for if there ever was an illegally constituted body it is the so-called Military Government at Canton, to say nothing of the remnants of the Parliament which has assembled there and which comprises a mere clique of Kuomintang agitators. Meantime, we have the South-Western Provinces declaring that they will regard the appointment of Tuan Chih-jai as a new challenge to another and more determined conflict, in contrast to which we have the news that in response to an appeal from the President the authorities of seventeen Provinces urged Tuan to accept the Premiership before he definitely made up his mind on the matter.

What is to be made out of this medley of news and comment it is hard to say, but we are rather inclined to think that the future will witness an intensification of the strife between the rival groups. That would be a most regrettable turn of events, as the country has been sufficiently disturbed already through the political wranglings and aspirations of the opposing factions. The harm which the country is suffering through this absurd quarrel cannot be overestimated. It is impossible for the energies of those who should be united at this moment for the greater good. And the irony of it is that the people of China have not the least interest in the issue at stake. It is a play of party manoeuvring from beginning to end, and but for the fact that the spoils of office are likely to go to the side which can hold out longest we should doubtless have seen peace and tranquillity re-established long ago. Truly the people of China at this time might well say to be delivered from those of their own race who oppress them, friends. The danger within is assuredly far greater than any that may threaten from without.

SPOILED PATIENT.

If the daily paper issued by the Medical Department can safely be taken as a guide in the matter, it would seem that the outbreak of cerebro-spinal fever in Hongkong is gradually being got in hand. For some days now the number of cases notified has been comparatively small, and though we must not think that the scourge is completely stamped out, for the disease is a most insidious one, the situation certainly bears a much more hopeful outlook than was the case a week ago. The authorities and the public, as well as have rightly taken the epidemic very seriously, and the former are to be commended for the very thorough and prompt manner in which they have acted in face of an unprecedented situation. They have laboured under very great difficulties, but not, it would appear, without success. According to a message from our Shanghai correspondent, the disease has now made its appearance there, and, strange to say, the outbreak is more pronounced among the foreign than among the Chinese community. We can only hope that the Northern port will be spared the terrible loss of life which we have experienced here, and that the authorities will profit by the measures which have been used in this Colony. At the same time, it would be interesting to trace the circumstances which have led to the appearance of the disease both here and at Shanghai.

Another Epidemic.

Mention of epidemics calls to mind the outbreak of typhus which has occurred in the depot of the British Emigration Agency at Weihaiwei, concerning which we give some facts in to-day's issue. The information which we publish has been supplied to us from official quarters, with a request that the Telegraph make it known to the public in Hongkong. We give it out with all the more pleasure because of the striking proof it supplies of the manner in which the disease has been checked and because also it corrects the absurd mis-statements which have been circulated by the Chinese Press. No-one can read the facts outlined without feeling a sense of satisfaction that what might have been a matter of great seriousness to the Agency has been so skillfully handled, or without feeling proud of the splendid manner in which the British officials took up a most dangerous work with greater regard for the lives of the coolies concerned than for their own. It is well that the contrast has been drawn between the German treatment of fellow-Europeans in internment camps and the British solicitude for the Chinese at this depot. We can only hope that the local vernacular Press will see their way to make the full facts of this matter known, and in this connection we have no doubt that the authorities here will take steps towards that end, so that the truth, and not distorted statements, may be made available to the native community.

A Good Work.

We are sure that all Britishers will read with satisfaction the little tribute which has been paid to local American ladies in the latest statement of the output of the City Hall Working Party. Owing to the inauguration of a Hongkong Chapter of the American Red Cross, these ladies will henceforth not be associated with the City Hall workers, but that they will continue to throw themselves heart and soul into the duty of supplying war comforts we have not the least doubt. We are informed that their last consignment totalled no fewer than 1,374 articles, which were made in a little under three weeks—a truly splendid achievement. The association of British and American ladies in this work of mercy has led to most happy results, and we can well believe that the work will go on as usual. Activities of this character, and inevitably tend to draw Allied residents more closely together, for nothing is more potent in this direction than co-operation in such a noble cause as that of doing something for those who have suffered through the ravages of the war.

DAY-BY-DAY.

THE WHOLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A MAN OF GENIUS AND OTHER MEN IS THAT THE FIRST REMAINS IN GREAT PART A CHILD.
—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the Battle of Copenhagen (1801).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$4.40.

A Bad Record.

A coolie was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of a plank of wood from a timber yard at Yau-meh. The plank was valued at \$5. It transpired that the defendant had a very bad record, having been convicted of theft several times before and having been banished for five years. His Worship sentenced the man to three months' hard labour.

An Objectionable Practice.

Sergeant Ogg arrested a mained beggar in Hollywood Road yesterday. The man was exposing the stump of a leg and soliciting alms. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, it was stated that the man was Hongkong-born and had been sent before to the Tung Wah Hospital. His Worship gave the man a severe warning about exposing the limb, and discharged him.

Whose are They?

Two men were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with the unlawful possession of a pair of pincenez spectacles. They were arrested as they were trying to pawn them. Both men stoutly maintained that they had picked the spectacles up, and his Worship ordered the glasses to be kept by Inspector Brown for one month to see if they are claimed, discharging the two defendants.

Iron Bolts Stolen.

When a man was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with the unlawful possession of a quantity of iron bolts, it was stated that he was arrested in the Canton Road, Kowloon, with the bolts concealed in a cloth under his clothing. The defendant said the iron had been given him for some work he had done in lieu of wages. His Worship did not believe this story and fined the defendant \$10, or three weeks' hard labour.

To Play With.

A youthful employee of the Hongkong Steel Foundry was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing fifteen cabbies of steel punchings from the works. The youth was arrested at Causeway Bay by a constable, who noticed that the lad's clothing was bulky. It was stated by Mr. Anderson, the Works, that the lad had been employed since the China New Year. Defendant's excuse was that he was only taking the punchings to play with. Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed.

GERMAN EFFORTS TO BUY LABOUR.

Norwegian Paper's Revelation.

Stockholm, Dec. 21.—A sensation has been made throughout Scandinavia by the Norwegian Social Democrat's revelation of a German attempt in Christiania by coal deliveries to buy the Norwegian Labour Press. Swedish labour is also said to have made an agreement with Germany for deliveries of coal, and the Social Democrat has therefore asked leading persons in this enterprise whether any attempts have been made to buy the Swedish workers too.

Mr. Herman Lindkvist, chairman of the Swedish Trade Unions, denied the charge. No such conditions, he declares, had been put forward. He denied that Hart Parvay, the German Socialist, had taken part in this agreement, and protested against the Social Democrat's attack on this honest comrade. The Swedish leader declares that the whole story of the purchases of the Norwegian Labour Press is a deplorable political trick of the Norwegian Social Democrat.

OPEN-AIR BOXING.

Good Sport at North Point Stadium.

Under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve—an organisation to which boxing enthusiasts in Hongkong owe much—a very enjoyable programme of boxing events was gone through at the North Point Stadium, old Belle View Hotel, on Saturday afternoon. The venue was doubtless chosen for its healthy character and a more ideal spot for an exhibition of this nature could hardly be chosen. With an open air ring one could appreciate the old-time spirit that animated the supporters of the Ring at Home, when boxing was in its policy days, and the essential English character of the sport was demonstrated. Although the quality of the display was seldom high, one caught the glamour of the game, a matter sometimes hard to do when a tournament is gone through in a smoke-laden hall at night. The manliness of the art was brought out, and, in the best interests of the sport, it is to be hoped that Hongkong has not seen the last open-air fixture of this nature. The afternoon was an extremely interesting and pleasurable one.

There was quite a good attendance considering the counter-attractions of football and cricket, many old boxing enthusiasts being present. It was a thoroughly sporting crowd too, for when the last round was in the case of charity no less than \$194 was collected for the Glove Fund for the troops, a sum that was raised to a round \$200 by Mr. H. P. White.

To deal with the afternoon's hectic, it is to speak of promise rather than of actual display, though some extremely good boxing was seen. The main event was the contest between Ganner Embleton, B.G.A. and Super Sangleigh, B.E., heavy-weights, weighing 12st. 2lb. and 12st. 10lb. respectively. It was a ten-round contest, but it was doomed to be of shorter duration. In the opening round both men started cautiously, and displayed good tactics. Sangleigh played to body the whole way through getting in some good blows, whilst Embleton kept to a left lead to head, only to find Sangleigh escaping.

Sangleigh was promising to be the better man, though he is not so well developed as his thick set rival. It was in the second round where fighters took a turn at it, and Sangleigh immediately sailed in and attempted to surprise Embleton out of it, but he met with a stern resistance and heavy punishment. It was a question of mistaken tactics, and when he was sent down groggy he was compelled to take a count of eight. The gong came to his assistance shortly afterwards. The opening of the third round saw Sangleigh much improved, and he was showing no little science and getting in a number of blows where Embleton could stand them best—the body. Embleton was still remarkably fresh and let the other man have matters by his means his own way. But this kind and the next were not marked by any noteworthy incident. Embleton was bleeding freely from the nose and both men became to look lurid. In the fifth round Sangleigh had to take further heavy punishment and went decidedly groggy, going down three times for nine and again just as the gong sounded. Embleton seemed to be inclined to forget the clean break rule, though his forgetfulness did not deserve more than the rebuke the referee (Mr. Gedge) gave him. Sangleigh appeared a finished man and the sixth round had not gone very far when Mr. Gedge stopped the fight, declaring Embleton to be a winner. It was then plain to all eyes that Sangleigh's fight was a mere act to cover himself up to rob Embleton of a "knock-out." But it would have been a great pity to have gone further, for Sangleigh had no hope of victory. Both men came in for good

options, and the contest was generally voted a good one.

The first contest of the afternoon was one between Pte. Connell, late of the Bedford Regiment, now attached to the Middlesex and Corporal Stubbs, both of whom weights. Stubbs has been here before and is known to be a younger of decided promise, his performance on Saturday further enhancing the opinion generally held of him. The opening round was characterised by brisk work, Connell showing that he possesses a very nice left punch, which found Stubbs unguarded on several occasions. On the other hand Stubbs displayed better all round cleverness and gave heavy punishment. The fighting was nice and clean and the opening round proved to be a good one. At the close of it one could see that Stubbs had had the better of matters. The second round went all to Stubbs for he had to make the fighting, Connell showing signs of tiredness and waiting for his opponent to lead. Stubbs not only set the pace but gained all the points and Connell was looking like a beaten man when the gong sounded. The third round proved to be a last, for early on Connell took a count for nine and almost immediately afterwards was sent to the boards with a heavy punch well-directed, taking the full count and not knowing much about it. Stubbs came in for much applause and Connell was just as well treated. It had been one of those bouts between youngsters that one likes to see.

The next was a light weight contest between Corporal Thomas, of the Middlesex, 9st. 4lb., and Corporal Heath, R.E., 9st. 7lb. They were fighting for a purse of \$60, the winner taking sixty per cent. Both men were tall for their weight, but Heath was obviously in much better fettle. The opening round was not productive of much eye rushing and hitting, there being little ringcraft or boxing science. It was a case of receiving and giving all one could. The second round was fast and hard, Heath getting the better of the argument. He was more steady than Thomas and had a much sorer punch. On coming up for third round Thomas was showing signs of wear and, receiving a heavy punch early on went decidedly unsteady. He was full of gameness, however, but could not avoid giving many openings, which Heath took full advantage of. About midway through, Thomas received a knock-out blow, Heath still being comparatively fresh.

The fight between Sapper Smith, R.E., 9st. 6lb., and A.R. Neil, R.N. 9st. 3lb., demonstrated that in Neil the Colony has a youthful light weight of undoubted ability. Smith has often figured in local programmes and is known to be no chicken at the game, but Neil literally made rings round him and was a winner from the very beginning. Going straight to the ring and administered a lot of very severe punishment, taking the little that Smith had to give him with a smile. Quickness of footwork and ability with both hands is the happy possession of Neil and the more solid Smith had to be content to try hard and miss often. Smith was a worn man when the first gong sounded. On the second venture Neil punished Smith in great fashion and it was only a matter of time before he gave a knock-out punch that sent Smith reeling to the boards. Smith was a finished man before this and he showed gameness in sticking the fight to a finish.

A little diversion was created by the "contest" between Kelly Tong and Young Ward. The former, intimidated during the afternoon that he would like to fight Ward for \$30, but Ward was not keen to take the man on, knowing that he was a boxer and that the Chinese had no chance. But Kelly Tong was sporting for a fight and Ward was "oh pped" into an acceptance. From the word "go" Kelly Tong was only in for a lesson and it was no surprise when, after receiving two rather hard punches, he gave up the fight. One could only be amused, and Ward gave the \$30 to charity. It would have been a gift to him had he kept it. Mr. H. J. Gedge performed the duties of referee throughout the afternoon, Mr. Tom Pitt and Mr. Allen acting as timekeepers.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Austrian Court has an interest in German New Guinea, to which, though it has been annexed to Australia, for more than three years the Kaiser has just appointed Privy Councillor Haber as Governor. The chief port of the German part of the great island is Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, and here for many years dwelt a man with a history of his own, and a knowledge of still more of other people's, the history of the Austrian Court and its tragedies. His name is, if he still lives, Baron del'Abaco. To the ordinary person he was simply a handsome, stalwart tobacco planter, with much German efficiency in his methods.

But the tobacco planter's life was linked with that of the Crown Prince Rudolf of evil memory and terrible fate, and with that of the Archduke John Salvator, who became Johann Orth and vanished. Baron del'Abaco was a captain of the Imperial Guard at the time of the Crown Prince's death; he was on duty on the night that the Archduke disappeared. What he knew he would not tell. He was banished and his estates confiscated. He went to New Guinea, lived a planter's life with his dark secrets locked in his heart. But he could entertain an English M.P., and from the latter comes the story.

Lord Lansdowne, the much-discussed, has just added another claim to fame. He has become a great-grandfather by the birth of Lord Hartington's child. He long ago learnt "the great art of being a grandfather," and now it will be possible to have some day a photograph of "Four Generations." But not just at present, for his daughter, the Duchess of Devonshire, is in Canada, and his grandson, the Marquis of Hartington, is on military service.

All the warring Powers are declaring themselves handicapped through lack of sufficient railway communications. Is it not surprising, then, that the mono-rail scheme has not been tried? Hundreds upon hundreds of miles of new lines have been laid, by the Germans as well as ourselves, but all upon the old system with double rails. The grotesque railway needs but a single track. Seven years ago Mr. Archibald Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Winston Churchill spent an afternoon proving its powers, with an aeroplane and a dirigible sailing triumphantly over their heads. But the mono-rail has not entered the war area.

Before his promotion to the Bench in 1882 the late Lord Kinnear used to be briefed for appeals to the House of Lords more frequently than any other of his contemporaries at the Scottish Bar. His experiences at Westminster did not enhance his opinion of the House as a legal tribunal. At a banquet given by the Benchers of the Middle Temple in honour of King Edward Lord Kinnear was seated next to one of our legal peers. The latter remarked how he envied his neighbour the access he enjoyed to the Advocates' Library, adding: "We have no books in the House of Lords." "That accounts for some of your decisions," was the prompt reply.

A new novel has for authoress a lady who, her publisher announces, believes herself to be the reincarnation of a person who played a part in Stuart times. An earlier publisher entertained at his house another lady of letters, a friend of Mrs. Blavatsky, who believed that she also was a reincarnation. The effect was disconcerting, for she was greatly alarmed at seeing a little terror in the arms of her host's small daughter. "I have always been afraid of dogs since they ate me; I was once Jacob," she explained.

Chaplain's Suicide.

A coroner's jury at Abercorn, Monmouthshire, recently found that the Rev. David Howell Griffiths, curate of the Great Orme, was driven to suicide by a breakdown due to hard work as an Army chaplain.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

The Situation Satisfactory for Allies.

London, March 30.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says: The situation to-day is satisfactory for the Allies. The slowing down of hostilities is probably a lull before the renewed storm. The enemy is rushing up artillery and reorganising and when this is completed the conflict will recommence with great intensity. We are awaiting his next move with the same old spirit of optimism which has never forsaken our men throughout the titanic struggle. Immediately the enemy captured Mezieres we counter-attacked vigorously in face of a terrific machine-gun barrage from the enemy. Our attempt was ultimately abandoned owing to the great strength of the enemy. However our attackers actually brought back prisoners. The loss of this position does not alter the situation materially. Our hold on Luce Valley is considered satisfactory. A body of our troops who were enveloped in Roex on March 28 fought the enemy till darkness and then rejoined the main body through a gap in the enemy line. It is reported to-day that the Germans are digging in between Thiepval and La Boisselle.

Heavy Fighting Proceeding.

London, March 30.
The War Office states: North of the Somme the situation is unchanged. South of the Somme our positions were maintained. Heavy attacks on the French front enabled the Germans to gain ground westward of the Avre and southward and south-eastward of Montdidier. The enemy captured the villages of Ambrières, Grivesnes, Cantigny, Mesnil St. Georges, La Noche and Ayencourt. Heavy fighting is proceeding eastward of the latter place and the exact situation is unknown. The weather has broken and there is heavy rain.

British Cavalry's Good Work.

London, March 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: North of the Somme there have been local actions only. The enemy's attacks yesterday at Demuin and Mazieres, south of the Somme, were pressed back by our troops. From the latter village we secured a number of prisoners in counter-attacks. All the enemy's attacks at Demuin broke down after sharp fighting lasting throughout the afternoon. Our cavalry, during the past week, have fought with great gallantry, both mounted and dismounted, and repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses in numerous engagements.

Big Battle on French Front.

London, March 30.
A French communique states: The battle was resumed during the night with renewed violence and now rages on a front of forty kilometres from Moreuil to beyond Laessigny. Our troops, supported by reserves, which continue to arrive, are offering a determined resistance to powerful assaults. Our airmen, notwithstanding bad weather, made renewed attacks on the 27th and 28th, flying in groups and spraying with machine-gun fire and bombs enemy troops in the battle-line and in concentration zones. Several machines made as many as three sorties in one day. 17,000 kilometres of projectiles were dropped on Noyon, Guisnoy, and the Ham region. One of our chaser squadrons in the course of numerous combats brought down thirteen machines, seven of which were totally destroyed, six seriously damaged. Two of the enemy's captive balloons were set on fire.

A Favourable Outlook.

Paris, March 30.
A semi-official message dated March 30 states: It is anticipated that the Allied Command will only take the initiative after the expected new strong German attack in the direction of Amiens has been broken. The Allies are now in a most favourable condition for carrying on the defensive and assuming the offensive. The Third and Fifth British Armies have been entirely reconstituted with fresh reserves. It is conservatively estimated that the German losses total 200,000.

German Claims.

London, March 30.
A wireless German official message states: We have cleared Avete. We drove out British and French from parts of the foremost positions between the Somme and the Avre and have captured Beaumont and Mezieres. French attacks against Montdidier failed.

South Africa's Hopes.

Capetown, March 30.
General Botha has cabled to Sir Douglas Haig: "We are watching with the deepest appreciation the strenuous efforts which you and your gallant men are making in this struggle for the liberties of mankind. We earnestly pray that such complete success may crown the heroic and noble stand which the sons of freedom are making under your able leadership."

THE CAPTURES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, March 30.
A Mesopotamia communique states: Pursuing the remnants of the Turkish force we advanced beyond Ana, 80 miles north-westward of Hit. The captures prove of great importance, including large depots at Haditha and Ana, containing quantities of stores, also many small river-boats. The prisoners are now 5,000.

PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

London, March 30.
A Palestine official message says: Despite stubborn opposition the operations eastward of the Jordan have continued successfully. Colonial mounted troops destroyed several miles of the track of the Hedjaz railway. We also attacked westward of the Jordan where the left and centre of our line advanced to a maximum depth of two miles on an eight miles' front. We occupied Deirsiman, Kh Ummelikha, and Kh Ummelbureit.

WAR PIVOTED ON JEWELS.

10,000 Part of an Inch Accuracy Required.

A jeweller correspondent who is aggrieved by a train conversation, in which jewellers were condemned as "bantha" and "parasitic" by the rich, gives some interesting details of the war-work which the great majority of jewellers have been engaged.

"That jewellery is waste in war time when the country needs all the gold it can get I will not dispute," he says, "but I should like to say a word about

the jeweller, who is a highly skilled artisan, and his part in carrying on the war.

"In the early stages the Government were hard pressed for mechanics who could quickly adapt themselves to a particular and important branch of engineering, gem-making, in which an accuracy to a 10,000th part of an inch is required."

"Of all the workers tried, jewellers proved themselves the quickest and most skilful, and the Government appeal to them not with a splendid response, but with a public not grudge the little gold that is allowed the trade to support the few remaining elder men

who have taught the younger ones the skill which has proved of such value to the country."

A Daily Chronicle's representative who made inquiries at the Ministry of Munitions found these statements fully corroborated. "It is perfectly accurate," said an official. "They have proved themselves the greatest possible assistants."

"Apart from such operations as gauge-making, there are a great many of the more delicate instruments of war which are pivoted on jewels, and to do this work we were compelled to get jewellers, while the delicate watch mechanism for fuses and that sort of thing required skilled men of the same class."

TYPHUS AT WEIHAWEI.

What the Real Facts Are.

The Chinese Press has recently contained some statements as to a typhus epidemic in the depot of the British Emigration Agency in Weihaiwei. We are informed that these statements are grossly overdrawn and the Authorities of the Agency have now furnished us with the following facts as to the epidemic:

On 29th January there were over 800 perfectly healthy coolies in the depot who had passed the quarantine period for all possible epidemics. But on 30th January and on 2nd February, some 1,850 further recruits arrived from the North via Tientsin and Obing-wangta. Owing to the spread of plague in Shansi, these men were put in quarantine for seven days. But the incubation period for typhus is from eight to fourteen days, and it was found later that among these two shipments there had been typhus-infected coolies. The diagnosis was not clear until the 19th February but directly it was the Depot as a whole was segregated and a hospital camp under Dr. A. K. Baxter, S.M.O. of the Depot, and Captain L. A. O. Pantin, J.A.M.C., as Deputy S.M.O.

The results attained in checking and preventing the spread of this very infectious disease and in treatment of the sick have been most remarkable.

Out of some 2,500 coolies in the Depot there have only been 311 admissions to hospital for typhus and only 13 deaths up to the 18th March.

On 18th March, the date of our news, there had been no admission to hospital for five days. The epidemic has therefore been stamped out in the Depot completely, and no single case has developed outside of the wire fence.

Unfortunately, the late Dr. A. K. Baxter, who, from the nature of his appointment, and from his knowledge of Chinese, was the Medical Officer in charge of the sick coolies before the diagnosis was confirmed, was infected and succumbed as a result of his noble work.

Typhus, which is so unknown in England and North America that doctors never see a case in the course of their lives, is here in China ever present and, owing to its long incubation period, very dangerous. There is however, probably no case on record where it has been suppressed as rapidly and effectively as in the recent incipient epidemic at Weihaiwei.

Of the twenty British in the Depot at the time of an outbreak of what was known to be a deadly disease, not one flinched and not one demurred at any detail of work allotted to him. Disinfecting and bandaging coolies, dealing with infected clothing watching exits and entrances, keeping the men in good spirits and occupied, all was willingly and cheerfully accepted as Britons work.

Under such example the Chinese of all grades followed, and of them also it must be put on record that their conduct was *sans peur et sans reproche*.

Can a greater contrast in humanitarian conceptions exist than that shown between the German treatment of fellow Europeans in Wittenburg and British treatment of Chinese in Weihaiwei? In the one case, brutality and cowardice; in the other, kindness and real courage. In the first, neglect of all that science has taught and failure; in the second, organised knowledge and success.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES. SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

&c.,

LIVER SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

&c.,

&c.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Gunner Lord Easily Wins the Final.

What was generally anticipated took place at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday, when Gunner J. R. Lord, R.G.A., beat Mr. Wong Po-hong in the final of the Hongkong Open Billiard Championship. The preliminary rounds had excited quite a deal of interest, but there was not a large crowd to witness Saturday's final, which was practically a foregone conclusion. The match was one of 1,000 points up and was decided in two sessions, one before and one after dinner.

Gunner Lord took the lead right away and compiled the first five hundred points whilst his opponent was scoring 328. The best breaks in this session were Lord 39, 41, 42, and 31, and Mr. Wong Po-hong 20 and 35. Lord was a consistent scorer and demonstrated his delicate touch and all round general ability. In the final session, Lord easily increased his lead. His best break was one of 50, most of the points being made off the red by losing hazards after the well-known style of George Gray. He failed at a long in-off.

His other breaks of this session were 36 and 28, there being no less than seven other breaks of over 20 points. Mr. Wong's breaks were 24 and 20 and, whilst displaying a fairly high standard of play, he never struck one as being sure of his game. The match was not of long duration, taking altogether about three and three-quarter hours. At the conclusion the winner came in for hearty applause. The final scores read: Gunner Lord, 1,001; Mr. Wong Po-hong, 620.

Among those present during the match were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E.

Gunner Lord now qualifies to meet Sergeant Tom Pitt, the present holder of the Colonel's Championship, and a very interesting match should be the result of the meeting.

GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM SPRING COLDS.

Spring is a trying season—one day is warm the next is wet and chilly—unless the mother is on her guard the little ones are seized with colds. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are mother's best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose will prevent colds, or if a cold does come on suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will quickly cure it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Esplanade Road, Shanghai.

A Misunderstanding. Summoned at Kioh for non-payment of income tax, a Lethworth Belgian produced a "receipt," which proved to be a money order for the amount taken out two months previously, when the Belgian assumed he was paying the tax at the post office.

DO YOU FEEL OLD?

If you feel a growing dissatisfaction with life and ill health seems to threaten you without the symptoms of any specific disease showing, your nerves are probably under-nourished because your blood is thin.

Take a moment to examine your own case. Have you lost the ability to make a quick decision and take prompt action whenever necessary, or do you worry and hesitate in indecision and consume an undue amount of time over things that you used to do quickly? Are you prematurely old?

Don't let the arteries in your brain get hard. Don't let thin blood starve your nervous system. Proper diet for the first, and a good tonic, Dr. Williams' pink pills, for the second, are what you need. Act promptly, for little ills grow into serious diseases; start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people and see how soon your appetite improves and the feeling of weakness is dispelled. Any dealer can supply you with these pills, also obtainable in a bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Esplanade Road, Shanghai.

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describes exactly the action of Pinkettes, they do their work entirely efficiently, yet without any of the after effects of Salts and other drastic purgatives.

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diets constipation, bilious attacks, sick headache, constipation stimulate the liver and help the appetite. Of all chemists, also post free 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Esplanade Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SHIDZUOKA MARU."

having arrived, from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 5th April, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1918.



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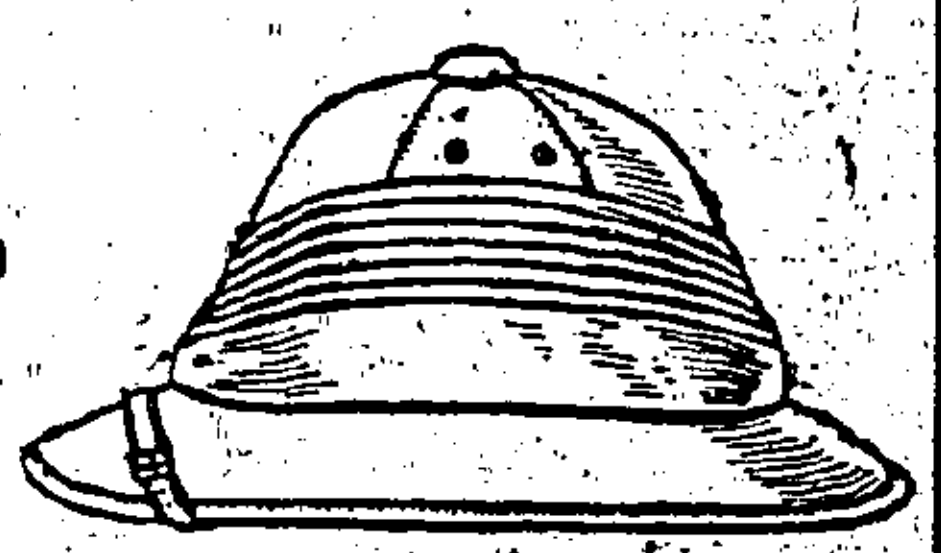
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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For freight rates through bills of lading to Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West India apply to:-

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kaga Maru T. 12,500	(SAT., 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	(SAT., 20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	(SAT., 18th, May at 11 a.m.

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1 On Monday Manila Eastbound.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TOYO MARU	22,000	9th April
NIPPON MARU	11,000	16th April
SHINYO MARU	22,000	23rd April
PERIA MARU	18,000	30th May
KOREA MARU	18,000	26th May
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	31st June

*S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

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ANYO MARU	12,500	17th Apr.
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These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to:-

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sunning	2nd Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Tungchow	4th Apr. at 10 a.m.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Hulchow	7th Apr. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Telephone No. 56.
Hongkong April 1, 1918.

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"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haihong... J. W. Evans ... WED., 3rd Apr., at 3 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,
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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 3rd Apr. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 5th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 7th Apr. at 11 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 12th Apr. at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other ports en route.

SOERABAYA LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having special accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Katat, Jerselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Widalwai and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Dairen's Export Returns.

Last year's exports from the port of Dairen amounted to 2,155,588 tons, the principal consisting of:-

Tons	Tons
Coal 494,575	Kaoliang 49,331
Beans 191,781	Wild coconuts 14,448
B. Cate 13,827	Salt 32,411
B. Oil 13,450	Timber 1,300
Red Beans 14,569	Hardware 44,648

In addition to the above, specie amounting to G.V.10,102,439 was exported chiefly to Shanghai. The exports may be classified, according to the destinations, as follows:-

South China Ports	636,686 tons
Vladivostok	105
South Sea Ports	93,734
Europe	40,967
America	158,277

The exports to Europe (Marseilles and Copenhagen) and America (San Francisco, Seattle, and New York) consisted of bean cake almost entirely. Manchuria Daily News.

Japanese Vessels in the

Mediterranean.

As already reported, (says the "Japan Chronicle") the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has opened a line to Marseilles, while private Japanese shipping concerns have also come to place an increased number of vessels on the Mediterranean run. At present the N.Y.K. vessels on the Mediterranean run are only the Asama Maru and the Akabono Maru. The N.Y.K. has now decided to place the Kirishimayama Maru on that run. Further the Company has chartered the Wadamaru, 4,500 tons and the Kahiko Maru, 3,800 tons, both of the Mura Kisen Kaisha, at Y42 per ton for one year, to be delivered in April next. The two vessels are also to be operated between Port Said and Marseilles. It is expected that there will be competition between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha in that part of the world.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. F. A. Watson, chief officer, Yingchow, is on leave; Mr. R. G. Haymes, from reserve, has gone acting chief officer, Yingchow; Mr. T. A. Lee, from leave, has gone second officer, Koonshing; Mr. J. M. Byrne, second officer, Koonshing, is on reserve; Mr. S. J. Barden, second officer, Yussang, has gone second officer, Yuen-ang; Captain G. F. Matthews, from reserve, has gone master, Waihsing; Captain H. S. M. Lakin, of the Waihsing, is on leave; Mr. T. Dahl has been appointed second officer, Hinchang; Mr. F. Pustey, from leave, has gone chief pilot, Kiangteen; Mr. R. Adamson, second officer, Haitan, has resigned; Mr. E. Walker, acting chief officer, Haihong, has gone second officer, same ship; Mr. G. W. Wright, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Haihong; Mr. J. Webster, second officer, Haihong, has resigned; Mr. W. J. Collom, chief officer, Suitai, has gone chief officer, Koochow; Mr. P. C. Parkinson has been appointed chief officer, Suitai; Mr. J. Webster has been appointed chief officer, Boissang; Mr. G. H. Sowden has been appointed chief officer, Shunchoing; Captain A. A. Birnie, of the Stanley, has gone master, Samson; Mr. C. G. Price, officer, Boissang, has gone chief officer, Samson.

Japan's Fonnage for the Allies

and the Charter Market.

It is reported that as a result of the Paris Conference the Allies have asked Japan to supply 150,000 tons due weight of shipping, and that the Government has consulted the President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the matter. Whether the report is true or not, both companies have become very eager to charter vessels, and as a result the charter rate has been steadily advancing for several days past. At present Y40 is quoted for the deep-sea and Y30 for the coasting service. These rates are the figures quoted in August last when the shipping market was most active, the highest record being Y4.50 for the North American service. At that time the activity was largely speculative in character, but the present advance in the charter rate is due to the actual demand for tonnage. That the Nippon Yusen and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha are chartering so many steamers is regarded in some quarters as a preliminary to Japan according to the Allies' request for tonnage. It is assumed that the Japanese Government will supply the requisite tonnage by chartering some of the vessels owned by the two companies and re-chartering them to the Allies. Japan Chronicle.

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WAR COMFORTS.

City Hall Work Party.

During the last two weeks the City Hall work party packed the following—85 pairs of pyjamas, 20 dressing gowns, 28 shirts, 10 regular shirts, 49 bed jackets, 10 reversible bed jackets, 81 vests, 24 handkerchiefs, 32 pairs of socks, 4 pairs of small boots, 43 small pillows, 24 cases milk covers, 22 cases handkerchiefs, 18 scarves, 17 mosquito nets, 18 many-tailed baggages, 8 head bandages, 24 leather squares, 50 pairs of rattle slippers, 30 pairs of white operation stockings, 11 pairs of socks, 14 white caps, 12 mufflers, 2 abdominal belts, 1 pair of white knee caps (total 4).

These were packed in four cases, three for the Red Cross Distributing Centre in Bombay and one for Salonica. The fifty pairs of rattle slippers were kindly given by Captain Hodgkins.

The Wool Department packed two cases for the Red Cross Distributing Centre in Bombay, containing 72 scarves, 268 pairs of socks, 80 pairs of knee caps, 22 pairs of gloves.

Mrs. Eldridge, of Quarry Bay, has most kindly sent a parcel of this sort in excellent order to be sent to Egypt for the use of convalescent officers. We hear from one of the Egyptian Hospitals that this is a great need as the wounded officers come in with nothing but their torn uniforms. We would be glad of more clothing for this purpose.

The America Ladies' Branch of the City Hall work party have sent in their last contribution before beginning work on their own, as a recognised Chapter of the American Red Cross. Mrs. W.D. Kraft is again their leader and if they keep up the high standard of work shown on this last contribution, 1,374 articles made in a little under three weeks, they will be doing splendidly. We shall miss their cheery presence on Tuesdays at the City Hall but most heartily do we wish them every success.

ETHEL M. STARR.
March 28th, 1918.

MAN WHO HID IN COFFIN.

£12,000 Theft Charge After Battlefield Adventures.

Paris, Dec. 30.—Pierre Giraud, a hero of the battle of Charleroi, escaped from Germany after being concealed for some time in a coffin. He appeared before the Paris Assize Court yesterday charged with misappropriating over £12,000 from the Paris General Post Office, where he occupied a confidential position. The prisoner, who wore the Croix de Guerre and the Military Medal in the dock, has had a strange career. Volunteering for active service at the outset of the war he was wounded in the right thigh at Chastelot on August 23, 1914, and remained three nights and three days exposed on the battlefield. Then some German soldiers robbed him of all his effects, leaving him only his bare shirt.

A Charleroi manufacturer who went to the battlefield with his motor-car to pick up the wounded, rescued him and conveyed him to Charleroi Hospital, where he was tended by the manufacturer's own daughter.

At the end of a few weeks, Giraud, who could scarcely walk with crutches, was haunted by the desire to escape. Assisted by his nurse, he reached the hospital morgue and hid himself in a coffin, the lid of which he closed in order to reduce the risk of discovery.

After his long wait in silence, he was removed in a wheelbarrow, and ultimately reached the manufacturer's house again. The German authorities getting wind of his adventure, he was deprived of crutches, foiling the German march parties, and after unrepentant suffering crossed the frontier into Holland, whence he travelled to England and then home to Paris. Here he married the nurse, and resumed work in

WOMEN MADE TO WORK UNDER FIRE.

Trench-Digging and "Navy" Jobs on Railways.

Not only grown women, but even children of twelve and thirteen in occupied Belgium are now subjected along the coast—particularly near Zeebrugge—to forced labour.

Last month (Benter's Agency learns from Belgian sources) at Ingelmunster, a large number of women between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five were ordered to do "laundry work" for the German Army. They were, however, taken to Haule, near Courtrai, given a spade, and made to dig trenches. In October similar outrages were committed in the Tournai district.

It is known that in the villages of the German Army zone, lists of women are compiled with the obvious intention of calling them up for forced labour. Even in areas under the progressive fire of the Allied guns, whence the civil population has been removed, able-bodied women are detained to do military work.

The French refugees were the first to be registered, and were divided into two classes, the first being fit women, spinsters, and childless women; the second, unfit females and mothers with young children.

Among the first groups of deported—condemned for acts of patriotism—were members of well-known aristocratic families. In the camp at Siegburg were kept the Princesses de Croy, Comtesse de Belleville, Baronne de Lumine, and others. Some of the prisoners had to work in the fields, others in the brickfields.

Last summer about a hundred women were taken to the camp at Oberbrück, where they met 400 women from Alsace-Lorraine, and were forced to work under most unhealthy conditions on the manufacture of Zeppelin covers. At the same time, other Belgian women were sent to do navy work on the new railway between Aix-la-Chapelle and Louvain.

Since October the Germans in the army zone have been drafting young women into labour battalions, some of which are employed behind the front, often under the fire of the guns. At Bruges women are performing heavy manual work at the port.

A German soldier's diary captured by the British a month ago reveals the fact that it was the man's duty to take every morning to Leke, a village just behind the Belgian front, sheltered almost daily, a gang of 47 women, who had to help in the building of concrete dug-outs.

Another German prisoner, born in Posen, questioned at Belgian Headquarters, said that in the same zone women and girls were employed in road-mending under the supervision of soldiers. In the country behind Courtrai, women, of the villages of Ingoyghem and Tieghem, are forced to assist in the building of an aviation ground. Even "special companies" for "hard heads"—as the Germans call the unwilling workers—are organised.

Religious Meeting.
The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock. The meeting is open to all women.

Organ Recital.
Mr. Donnan Fuller will give an organ recital on Monday next in St. John's Cathedral at 5.30 p.m. He will play the same programme, in response to several requests, as he gave at the recent re-opening of the organ.

The General Post Office, where he had been employed before the war.

It was not till last year that he began his defalcations, which extended over two months. When arrested he said, "I began taking money when I was ill. Then I continued unconsciously."

Most of the stolen property was found at Giraud's residence, less than £400 being missing. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, but was pardoned the benefit of the First Offenders Act.

ARMS AND DRINK.

The Corruption of Young Soldiers.

Mr. Newton Wylie, General Secretary to the National Educational Campaign in England, writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

As one of the delegates from Canada to awaken English people to the evils of drink in relation to this war, I may explain that I approach the question entirely from the patriotic point of view. I was never one of the "good" boys or a prize-winner in a Sunday school. I gave no particular heed to temperance until I encountered this phrase of Mr. Lloyd George: "Drink is our worst enemy." That set me thinking. Twice I was rejected for the Army. As I could not fight the German I thought I would fight "the worst enemy."

What are we out for? Well, I will tell you. We are out to win this war, and we think the way to do it is to eradicate drink. We want to protect our soldiers and sailors—the lads who are fighting for us—from the contamination of alcohol and the other evils attendant upon it.

Consider that all soldiers from the American continent are being trained in "dry" camps. There is total prohibition in every one of the 24 camps in the Union. In Canada our camps are also dry. A man who sells drinks to a soldier gets six months' imprisonment without the option of a fine. That, of course, is in the prohibition provinces, which number eight. In the ninth—the Province of Quebec—90 per cent. of the population has stamped out the trade. Out of 1,187 parishes 1,097 are "dry," 99 are "wet." Montreal is the only "wet" spot of any importance. Out of 16 cities in Quebec 12 have closed their saloons. This is the only territory left to drink in Canada.

Until they embark on transports to come to England, the soldiers are not allowed to get drunk. When the three-mile limit is passed, the canteens are open and they can get what they want. I notice that in the camps here there is no shortage of beer, whatever may be the case amongst the civilian population. A good many of our recruits are in their teens—mere lads. Away from family ties, and feeling lonely, it is only human that they should often succumb to insistent temptation. Ours is the responsibility. As Mr. Baker says, the Government takes them from their mothers and must regard them as their wards, returning them to their homes clean morally and physically.

The Americans who are coming over are being trained where no liquor is obtainable within a radius of five miles round their camps, and where no woman is allowed except under special authority. The State that has given us most men—170,000—is Kansas, the teetotal State "par excellence." Not one of these men in the course of his training has tasted a drop of beer. See what a novelty they are coming to when they strike England! At least, we Canadians have beaten "the worst enemy," even if we have not beaten the German. And, believe me, we shall never beat him unless we beat drink, for it is sapping the strength of the nation. Nor is it a square deal to Canada and the United States to ask them to adopt voluntary rationing and then spoil a million tons of cereals for liquor.

Temperance people cannot carry a message of the sort without the aid of the business community. It was the business men who put it through in Ontario, Toronto, with its half-million of inhabitants, is the largest English-speaking city in the world to close its saloons. As a result, a prison has been shut and the police force reduced by a hundred men. Crime has decreased 53 per cent., and the infantile mortality is the lowest in the history of the city. Nor has it brought ruin on the publicans. Half the bar-rooms are open and driving a profitable trade in "soft" or non-alcoholic drinks. One of the largest breweries is employing more men than ever, for temperance beverages require more handling than beer. Chemists are constantly producing new drinks which are palatable

SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

To Yield East Africa—Never!

Captain von Salmann, the military and colonial "expert" of the *Vossische Zeitung* writes on the natural law which leads the inhabitants of thickly-populated States to seek new countries over the seas. He claims for Germans the same right to expand as any other nation. He goes on to speak of East Africa:—

"This country is essentially German, and can never be an object of exchange in the sense of the Vienna Congress, any more than there can be any question of a bargain over Alsace-Lorraine, which was German from remote times. General von Lettow Vorbeck's fame has spread to the darkest corners of the Dark Continent, where men now know that no power or cunning of the enemy can overthrow the German eagle, and although it may have disappeared temporarily the country is hallowed and will remain German in the eyes of the natives for all time." In view of Germany's past in Africa the following is amusing:—

"The whole Dark Continent, which will be wakened to its individual life after the war, and will insist on its natural rights, which England and France, and particularly Belgium, trampled on wherever she had the power, believes in the German cause. This country must remain German, or Germany will have no further importance in Africa. German East Africa cannot be an object of barter. It is a moral duty to hold it." The writer concludes by saying that in addition to the ethical conditions, the country is fortunate in the possession of the economic advantage Germany requires, and is entitled to, as a great world power.

There are even German newspapers which are tickled by a proposal seriously made by Herr Wilhelm Hall-Hallens, described as a "National Poet and Writer." It is Herr Hall-Hallens's burning desire, he says, to conjure gold out of the strong boxes in which it lies hidden. He wants 30 milliard marks in gold (at pre-war rates about \$150,000,000). In addition he wants the relations between workers and employers to be satisfactorily strained, and one single union to be forged of all German parties. The 30 milliards are to contribute to this object, and to bring fame to the Kaiser more glorious than that which has ever been heaped on the head of any monarch.

We do not gather from Herr Hall-Hallens's poetry how this is to be accomplished, but apparently it is to be helped by the creation of a "Hindenburg Star," which every German citizen, abroad or at home, and for that matter every foreigner, will be entitled to wear provided he contributes, (a) one million marks, (b) ten thousand marks, or (c) one hundred marks to the funds of the empire. That is to say, there are to be three classes of the star. The humble contributor of one hundred marks is to wear his star pinned on his patriotic breast. The millions contributor is to be given a wonderful star, almost a sun in brilliance, with oak leaves and swords and suspended from a pure white ribbon to be hung round the neck. The ten thousand mark man is not mentioned by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, from whose interesting report we gather our information.

Herr Hall-Hallens elaborately describes the new star as it glitters before his spiritual eye. His allusions to the "oak leaves and swords" make the "Tageblatt" man's mouth water. In the view of the "National Post" every German will enter into a patriotic competition in order to receive the highest possible class. Even the foreigner will subscribe in order to have the honour of wearing the star, and in order also that when he comes to Germany and shows his star, he will no longer be suspected as an alien.

and invigorating. One is called "Horse's Neck" (from the lemon rind which hangs over the glass) and another "Grass Juice Cocktail."

"AIM OF WAR IS PEACE."

The Speaker and Unrepentant Germany.

"If I ask you what is the aim of the war you will say it is victory," said Mr. Lowther, in addressing a war-time demonstration at Carlisle. "I should like to go a step further," added the Speaker, "and say the aim of the war is peace."

During the 12 years he has held the position of Speaker of the House of Commons Mr. Lowther has made it a rule not to address meetings which could be considered political, and he did not think his appearance on such a platform would create any criticism.

It was not necessary, he said, to go through the terrible indictment which was being piled up against the German Government and the German nation to prove that our action in going to war was justified.

Our sole object was to secure justice and security. Had justice been obtained? Had any reparation been made? Had there been any suggestion on the part of our enemies that they regretted the action they had taken? So far as security went we were in no better position now than in August 1914, and if we were right in 1914—and he thought they would agree that we were—nothing had happened since to alter our opinion.

The Kaiser's recent speeches did not differ much from others he had made. They all seemed to be composed chiefly of a mixture of bombast and blasphemy, and the only difference now was that he talked about the "iron fist" instead of the "mild fist" and about "the shining sword" instead of the "rattling of the sword in the scabbard." In some quarters it was said that the Germans were ready for peace, but there was no evidence of it.

It was difficult to get information as to what was meant by "no annexations or indemnities." As to the restoration of German colonies after the Trentino, he fancied that the people concerned would very properly have something to say as to whether they desired to return to German or Austrian rule. If "no indemnities" meant that nothing was to be paid by Germany to the countries she had ravaged and devastated and done her best to destroy we should never consent, for the reason that justice would not be satisfied.

The annihilation of the German people was unthinkable and impossible, but there was the possibility of the conversion of the German people to democracy, though any such movement must come from the German people themselves.

President Wilson's proposed League of Nations as security for the future was a fine idea, but he hoped it would not be said he was carrying it at when he said it was Utopian. Possibly the scheme would be generally accepted, but we could not have mailed fists and shining swords in a League of Nations.

It would not be the fault of any part of our armed forces if we did not win. "We are, I believe," added the speaker, "thoroughly united in our aims. There may be some slight differences here and there as to what is to happen after the war; but for God's sake don't let us talk about what is to happen after the war. We have got to get through with the war first."

Fortune Telling.
"The only difference between the East-end and the West-end is in the amount of the fee," said a solicitor proceeding in a fortune-telling case at Old Street recently.

"Cards," the solicitor added, "are employed in each case, the fortune teller shuffles them," he said, "and then proceeds to tell of fair men, dark women, voyages, quarrels, and marriages and money to those who produce the necessary fee, 9d. in this case." The woman charged at Old Street lived in a very poor neighbourhood, a police officer said, yet in spite of that, between 150 and 200 people visited her place in the course of a week. A fine of 21s was imposed, the magistrate remarking that fortune-telling was "rather a low form of cheating, and obtaining money by false pretences."

"CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH."

Meaning of the Demand.

Professor Marriot writes in the *Times* as follows:—Twice within the last few weeks Mr. Adamson has made a formal demand for what he and others describe as the "conscription of wealth"; and Mr. Adamson, it must be remembered, speaks on behalf of a party which is powerful, out of all proportion to its numbers, in the present Parliament, and will be much more powerful in the next.

On that account his words are entitled to serious attention. Nor is the context in which they occur without significance. Speaking in reference to the forthcoming manpower Bill on December 20, the leader of the Labour Party, following the Prime Minister and Mr. Asquith, said:—"I want to say to the Prime Minister and to the Government in all seriousness, if you imagine that you are going on making call after call for men without some definite and distinct arrangement as to the conscription of wealth, then you will find that you are up against a very difficult proposition."

On this remarkable utterance I beg leave to offer one or two observations.

(1) Mr. Adamson implied, indeed he asserted, that as between classes there had been, in this war, no real equality of sacrifice, and he seeks in some degree to redress the balance by conscripting wealth. No one denies that the wage-earning classes have been called upon to make terrible sacrifices in the lives of those nearest and dearest to them. Is it asserted that any other class in the community has made a smaller sacrifice? If not, what is the meaning of the demand that conscription of men should be offset by "conscripting that other part of the nation's wealth, namely, the capital of the nation"? The plain truth is that this demand rests upon an assumption which is false, and I fear that it is deliberately designed, by the reiteration of a question-begging but catchy phrase, to excite social bitterness and to promote the estrangement of class from class. I do not envy the man who, at a crisis like the present, or indeed, at any time, can competently engage in such a task. The aim of the demand for the conscription of wealth is only too clearly betrayed by the context in which it is put forward.

(2) There is, however, another aspect of the matter. The demand may be morally and politically objectionable, but still economically practicable. It is unnecessary to attempt to equate the material wealth, but a levy upon capital may nevertheless be in itself fiscally expedient. Even a Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer appears to favour it as a means of liquidating the national debt after the war. Some weeks ago Mr. Bonar Law received a deputation from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, and in reply to the demand then put forward for a levy on capital, he expressed the view that as a means of paying the current expenses of the war the suggestion is impracticable; but that, after the war, it might possibly prove to be the least objectionable method of liquidating the debt. (*Old Times*, December 29.)

In view of the source from which this opinion emanates, it cannot be lightly regarded, and it is small wonder that Mr. Bonar Law has already found it necessary to disclaim the inference, not, I submit, an unnatural inference, that he favours some form of repudiation. He will, we understand, be no party to any scheme which will penalise those who have come forward to lend their money to the State, as against those who have not. It is sufficiently humiliating that an English Chancellor of the Exchequer, let alone a Conservative leader, should find it necessary to repudiate any such intention. But I must let this pass with the observation that Mr. Asquith also, with great and most satisfactory emphasis, has lately insisted that he and his party regard the obligation the State has undertaken in this matter as a sacred obligation, and that those who lend to the State may be perfectly sure that they have behind them the public credit, safeguarded and warranted by every possible sanction that

ARMED ROBBERY.

Brutal Attack on Junk People.

The story of an armed robbery was told by Sergeant Wood, of Aberdeen, to Mr. J.R. Wood, at the Magistrate's this morning, when a man was charged with committing an armed robbery on a junk at Aberdeen.

It was stated that the junk was in Waterfall Bay, when a number of men, armed with choppers and a revolver, boarded it from a small boat and brutally assaulted the master and his wife. Both are now in Hospital. The robbers, after stealing a quantity of articles, landed some distance up the shore and went up the hillside, leaving behind a box and some clothing. The small boat was found by the police, who traced it to a woman, a friend of the defendant's. She had stated that the defendant had asked for it at ten o'clock on the night previous to the robbery. When defendant was arrested, he said he knew the man who committed the robbery, but denied participating. The other men have all got away on a junk, for which a watch is being kept.

His Worship remanded the case for a week.

any responsible politician can give. So far so good; but if fear that considerable obstacles have already been placed in the way of the highly patriotic and urgently necessary labours of the War Savings Committee. To the success of these labours it is absolutely essential that there should be no sort of misgiving as to the value of the security offered by the State, and Mr. Asquith has done a real and timely service by his emphatic declaration.

To those who would dally with the notion of the "conscription of wealth," still more to those who definitely advocate it, I would venture, with great respect but with deep seriousness, to urge one or two further points:—

(i) Wealth is already conscripted. Taxation is not a voluntary, but a compulsory levy, and to suggest that wealth is not already, and very heavily, conscripted is to make an illegitimate and mischievous appeal to prejudice and ignorance.

(ii) As a means of financing the war, a levy on capital would be worse than useless. What we need for financing the war is new money; and new money is the result of day-to-day production and day-to-day distribution from the consumption of what is produced. Any attempt to make a compulsory levy upon accumulated wealth would have two immediate and disastrous results: (a) it would reduce to zero the value of existing property, and (b) it would arrest its accumulation for the future. In a word, it would defeat its own object.

(iii) As a post-war measure a levy on capital is not outside the bounds of economic possibility. But is it within the bounds of expediency? To repudiate a portion of the debt would be a relatively simple process; but no one proposes to discriminate against the holders of national securities. Rather the reverse: Which particular form of capital will you, then, select? If industrial capital be the object of attack, how can you discriminate between the £5 which one workman has invested, let us say, in Lever's Soap Works, and the £5 which a jobbing gardener has invested in tools? Both will be subject to the same levy. And after such a levy, who would ever again purchase a spade, much less a gas engine? Or who would advance £5 upon a mortgage to facilitate the building of workmen's—or other—people's houses?

But I must, I think, leave these questions, respectfully, to those who wish to continue to take a responsible share in administering the affairs of a civilized country can afford to play with such dangerous toys as the idea of a levy upon capital. At any rate we are entitled to ask that before doing so the party leaders should think out with precision and lucidity all the many difficult questions of a regularly recurring, though superficially self-satisfying, proposition.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S

TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

London, March 29. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing today, reports: Yesterday and last night along an extended front the Germans obtained further gains south of the Somme and slight gains east and south-west of Arras; but our gallantly battling troops hurled back the invaders with heavy losses along the greater part of the line. The enemy have continued to make the greatest effort south of the Somme, where the Anglo-French are fighting stubbornly side by side. Last night's assaults in the extreme northern and southern parts of the battle zone were a continuance of the German scheme to swing their lines out in order to broaden the sharp salient which they have driven in about Albert and thereby possibly enable their attempt to envelope Amiens.

Yesterday's fighting before Arras was very bitter, especially in the region of Telegraph Hill, which is south-east of the city, where swirling masses of defending and attacking troops fought all day at close quarters for possession of this vital elevation. Latest reports state that we are holding on grimly to this possible gateway to the war-torn city. The Germans occupied Neuville Vitasse, south-east of Telegraph Hill, also Orange Hill further north, wherefrom they are continuing their offensive.

The conflict was most sanguinary below the Somme. During the afternoon the enemy strongly attacked from Cierisy on the river and gradually pushed forward as far as Marcellave. Our troops brilliantly and repeatedly threw back the attempted advance along the Arras-Albert road. Latest reports state that our defences there are strongly held.

London, March 29. Telegraphing this evening Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states: The enemy's attacks yesterday on Arras failed, he succeeding only in advancing his line south of the Scarpe to the ruins of the old reserve trenches wherefrom the Germans were ejected a year ago. North of the river the enemy penetrated Roex and Autre after prolonged fighting wherein an English battalion resisted heroically until surrounded, and the line was withdrawn some hundreds of yards to the vicinity of Baillou. Prisoners state the objective was Arras, which must be captured at all costs. The enemy employed shock troops specially trained in the attack in this particular region. There was very severe fighting south of the Scarpe where the main thrust against Arras occurred. It was for the two spurs Orange Hill and Greenland Hill, which the enemy secured only after successive waves were moved down. Thereafter the exhausted enemy did not attempt any further advance during the night or this morning. The intention to try to take Arras is probably not abandoned, but the losses inflicted yesterday are so great that the enemy must bring up still more fresh divisions before the renewal of the experiment. We repelled this afternoon a strong attack at Ayeite, south of Arras. Some Germans got a footing in the village, but were ejected in a brilliant counter-attack.

The ground near Dernancourt has been cleared of the enemy, who was repulsed in an attack towards Buire. We are still holding on to a line passing near Mericourt and Salliyesc. Fresh enemy guns are arriving slowly, the night's rain delaying this. Airman continue to report enemy concentrations behind the lines which are expected to foreshadow further heavy thrusts.

London, March 29. A wireless German official report says: There are local engagements on both sides of the Scarpe. We broke into the foremost English positions and took several thousand prisoners. The English continued near and northwards of Albert their fruitless and costly counter-attacks. We again attacked between the Somme and Arras and drove the enemy out of his old positions and out of bravely defended villages in a westerly and north-westerly direction via Waruse Abancourt and Presles. The French repeatedly and violently counter-attacked our new front between Montdidier and Noyon.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE GREAT BATTLE.

The booty since the beginning of the battle is 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns, of which General Haig took 40,000 prisoners and 600 guns. Increased artillery continued in Lorraine.

London, March 29. The Press Bureau, reporting the evening situation, states: We maintained all our positions northward of the Somme, where there were serious attacks during the day. Heavy fighting took place southward of the Somme. We have been pressed back to a line westward of Hamel, Marcellave, and Demum. The French line southward of Demum runs through Mezieres, La Neuville Sire Bernard and Graubus to just westward of Montdidier. There has been further heavy fighting to-day on this line. The French counter-offensive between Montdidier and Lassigny continues. Fresh French troops are arriving. The French line eastward of Lassigny is unchanged. A captured German order shows that the objective of the division attacking on March 21 near St. Quentin was the Somme near Ham, a distance of eleven miles. The division actually penetrated under three miles.

London, March 29. Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states: The situation is now clearer than since the beginning of the offensive. The enemy, arrested in midcourse, has abandoned marching straight upon his objectives and breaking down resistance by overwhelming numbers. He is now striking at estimated weak spots in order to drive us back as far as possible before he himself is brought to a standstill. Thus the enemy drive down the Oise valley is finally arrested and his attempts to cross the Oise farther north have failed. The bridges are now destroyed. The village of Pont-le-Verger, below Noyon, has been recaptured and the enemy driven from the heights above Suzoy, north-west of Noyon. The enemy capture of Montdidier was just too late for him to profit thereby, as the French forces are able to engage the Germans westwards and bring the advance to a standstill nullifying his efforts to find the junction of the Anglo-French armies. The hinge between the Anglo-French armies will never be broken as the junction is now covered by French forces strong enough to meet all eventualities.

Eighty-seven enemy divisions have been identified on a fifty miles battle-front, comprising not only the pick but practically all the sound German troops. The French have already engaged three Guard divisions, the famous Brandenburgers and some of the best Bavarian divisions. Before the offensive the Germans had 100 divisions in the line on the Franco-British front and 70 divisions in reserve. The enemy has therefore already engaged more than the whole of the reserves in France in the present battle and has also denuded certain sectors of the best troops. To replace wastage the already engaged three Guard divisions. Conceivably forty are inferior material, useful for filling gaps but not for winning battles.

Describing the fiercest fighting at the Anglo-French junction the correspondent says: French troops were brought up on March 23 by motor lorries and thrown in without artillery support. Successive enemy thrusts necessitated French reinforcements and troops were thrown northwards on March 23 in order to maintain the liaison with the British right. French cavalry were thrown in on March 25 in order to maintain the liaison and there were moments when the French were hard put to it to foil the thrusts. A French officer paying tribute to the British described how the Germans crossed the canal at Jassy, at the seventeenth attempt. The canal was then choked with German dead.

Paris, March 30. The Deputies and the Senate have adopted the Bill calling up the 1919 class.

The "Temps" commenting on the improved battle outlook, says that the French reserves have undoubtedly intervened.

London, March 30. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Apart from local fighting at different points the enemy to-day did not press his attacks northward at certain places. Heavy hostile attacks developed this morning southward of the Somme in the neighbourhood of Mezieres and Demum.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE GREAT BATTLE.

The fighting here continues. Captured documents show that the attack on Thursday astride the Scarpe aimed at the capture of Vimy Ridge and Arras. It was carried out by at least six divisions in the front line and four assault divisions in support. Despite the force of the attack it made an inconsiderable impression upon our battle position and resulted in severe enemy defeat. In heavy fighting further south between Boiry and Serre, which had no greater success, eleven hostile divisions were identified.

London, March 30. A French communique states: The battle on the Oise appreciably slackened during the day. The German activity was confined to local attacks at some points of our front, which are daily being consolidated by the ceaseless arrival of reinforcements. All these attacks were repulsed. Raids on our position in the region of Badonviller, Parry Forest and south of Seppois completely failed.

London, March 30. Reporting on aviation Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: The majority of our aeroplane attacks have taken place southward of the Somme, where large concentrations of troops are constantly reported. The aeroplanes continued their work till dark, despite rainstorms and low clouds. They fired nearly a quarter of a million rounds. There is not much air fighting, considering the number of British machines in the air; but on the battle-front the fire from the ground was again heavy. We downed nine Germans and drove down five others uncontrolled. Fire from the ground downed two. Twelve of ours are missing.

London, March 30. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, reporting late last evening, says: On the whole British front from Albert on the Ancre to the Somme at Sailly-le-Sec, thence southwards to where we join the French above Montdidier, our line has held magnificently throughout the day. At one point only, where the Germans got across the river in force about Croisly, so taking the troops in Procy, Mercourt and neighbourhood in the rear, we have fallen back, but that retirement was a gallant, conspicuously well-conducted operation. Our men were taken in the rear before they knew it and in the threatened area there were guns to be withdrawn. Both infantry and guns faced round and for a time the field guns were firing with open sights while the infantry charged most dashingly and succeeded in driving back the enemy, far outnumbering themselves, to the river bank, till all our guns were withdrawn. Then this section of the line swung back to new positions by Hamel and Lamotte. This occurred last evening. There has been sharp fighting in the Lamotte area since. It is proceeding this afternoon west of Guillaucourt, where the Germans are reported in great strength. As evidence of the spirit of the British troops, some, very tired after the terrific fighting of three days, were ordered to make a new attack, which was a serious job for fresh troops twice their number. They attacked singing "Tipperary" and scored a splendid success.

London, March 30. A Palestine official report states: Our forces eastward of the Jordan were converging yesterday forenoon on Amman. Our mounted troops are within a mile of the town. We captured 200 prisoners. Our aeroplanes heavily bombed the traffic on the Hadjaz railway.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE GREAT BATTLE.

London, March 30. The "Morning Post" states that with the concurrence of Sir Douglas Haig the Anglo-French Governments have decided to appoint General Foch Generalissimo of the Anglo-French armies on the Western Front during the present operations, in order to obviate difficulties due to the mixing up of Anglo-French troops. One British army for some days past has been commanded by a French General.

London, March 30. Mr. Percival Phillips writes: It is now typical March weather, much rain and roads muddy. The British are well sheltered while the enemy is lodged in a houseless region whence he is most anxious to emerge. Prisoners state that the countryside is full of bodies, and the air horrible with the odour of death. The wells cannot be used. Ruined villages are impossible as billets because they are strewn with German dead. There are great piles of bodies along the roads between them. The enemy only recently found time to burn or bury his dead. The spectacle of the battle-field carpeted with the bodies of their comrades affected the fresh troops, who thus discovered that the British were too weak to fight. Prisoners say the stories of British endurance and skill in fighting delaying actions are widely circulated in the German armies. Among the British feats of endurance is that of a detachment which marched eighteen hours and fought all night long and half the next day, repelled three attacks, twice recaptured a village and dug trenches.

London, March 30. Lord Bryce, in a message to the South American Republics emphasises that the war is unlike any other. "It is a war of principle, for liberty, to save mankind from enslavement by a Power declaring that it means to dominate first Europe and then the western hemisphere. That is what has brought the United States into the war. A German victory would banish republicanism from the world and the men of South America surely will give sympathy to those in Europe who are fighting the battles of democracy and humanity."

London, March 30. Lord Northcliffe in a similar message says: Latin America is as vitally interested in the World War as North America, because the defeat of France and the British Empire would be followed by an attack upon South America as surely as night follows day. The German monster has already cast greedy eyes at your southern republics. He already has agents among you for action. We are grateful with your sympathy, knowing that if the need arise we shall see your sons standing in the trenches beside our children and those of the United States.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

A V. C. HERO.

London, March 28. The Press Bureau announces that Captain James McCudden, of the Flying Corps, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery, exceptional perseverance and keenness and very high devotion to duty, on various occasions in December, January and February. He was previously awarded the Distinguished Service Order with bar, the Military Cross and Military medal.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Moscow, March 30. A Supreme Council has been constituted for the defence of the country, including M. Trotsky and Admiral Verederewsky, who is an ex-Minister of the Kerensky Government.

Shanghai, March 30.

The "North China Daily News" Harbin correspondent reports that it has been decided to form a provisional Siberian Government to continue the original revolution programme and suppress the Red Guards. It is expected that the new Government will ask the friendly Powers for assistance to commence military operations without delay.



The Three Castles VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

The Cigarette with the Pedigree

The most famous, renowned and worthy of all memory for her courage, learning, judgment and virtue, Queen Elizabeth was pleased to call the newly discovered country of Wingandacoa - Virginia. So to this Queen of happy memory at least one owes the half of these enticing words Virginia Cigarettes, but if you will then prefix the name "Three Castles" you shall have the choicest Brand than which none else is half enough enticing to the man who knows to be the product of unfailing judgment and virtuous endeavour - unsurpassed and unsurpassable in purity which brings honour to the makers.

There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the "THREE CASTLES".

W.D. & H.O. WILLS
BRISTOL AND LONDON
ENGLAND.

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

NOTICE.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

WAR BONDS DRAWING

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.)

TICKETS \$5 EACH, HONGKONG CURRENCY.

PRIZES:

If \$500,000 is available for distribution:-

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE: \$125,000
FIRST PRIZE \$187,500
SECOND PRIZE \$ 56,250
THIRD PRIZE \$ 37,500
100 PRIZES OF \$1,000 TO \$50 . \$ 93,750

TOTAL \$500,000

YOUR \$5 TICKET
MAY WIN YOU

ANY ONE OF ABOVE PRIZES.

TICKETS OBTAINABLE AT BANKS, CLUBS

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAC & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Sole Importers

POST OFFICE.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechwan Province is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Priests of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The Importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Brithra, French Small Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Cambar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengzi and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:-
Parcel not over 11 lbs. . . . 50 cents.
Do. 11 lbs. . . . 70 cents.
Do. 11 lbs. . . . 2.70

No Insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O. - Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po. - Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow. - Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui. - Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin and Stanley. - Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui, and Wanchow. - Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao. - Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon. - Week days, 6 p.m. Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.
Aantau and Samshui. - Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui. - Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Coralia and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao. - Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton. - Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung. - Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shok Ki. - Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon. - Week days, 6 p.m. Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.
Kamshui. - Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung. - Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays, Sundays, 9 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Shanghai and North China - 2nd April, 2 p.m.
Haiphong - 2nd April, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd April.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow - 3rd April, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 4th April.
Shanghai, North China, - 4th April, 9 a.m.
Swatow Amoy and Foochow - 4th April, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 5th April.
Philippine Islands - 5th April, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 7th April.
Chofoo & Tien-tsin - 7th April, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 9th April.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu - 9th April, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 11th April.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Canada - 11th April, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 10th April, at 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 28d. 12h. 31m. - No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Weihaiwei. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderate at the majority of reporting stations; the anticyclone has apparently commenced to move eastward. Fresh monsoon will prevail along the S.E. coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 0.48 inch against an average of 5.75 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gay Rock.	E. winds, fresh; cloudy, mist or drizzling rain.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Amoy.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

March 28, a.m.

3	South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamooks	} The same as No. 1.				
4	South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan					
China Coast Meteorological Register. March 13, a.m.						
Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Weather.